

The Continental Sunday. The Sunday question has received much of France, Germany, and Hungary, and the conclusion reached generally is that the weither of seciety dictates that one day in the seven should be set spart and protected by law as a day of rest from labor.

Whether this day shall be Sunday or another was a question of debate in both the French Legislature and the Hungarian Diet; French Legislature and the Hungarian Diet; for neither wished to treat the observance of the first day of the week as a religious obligation. In each a proposition was made to leave the choice of the particular day to be settled by agreement between the employer and the employed, in order that the legislation might not have the slighest suggreation of a religious character. At Pesti was rejected in favor of the plan of prescribing the day by law, Sunday was selected accordingly prescribing the day by law, and cause its traditional observance made it the ost convenient and desirable for the great dy of the people. In the French Legislave Corps, when Monsignor FREPPEL sugcreated the particular designation of Sunday as the legal day of rest, his proposal raised orm of opposition, and it was rejected by a great majority. The Chamber resented all Interference of the Church in the matter. Its legislation it would have purely secular

in both purpose and appearance. The Hungarian bill provides for the observance of Sunday as a legal day of rest from work, with the exception of special and necessary labor, which may be pursued under the authority of the responsible Minleter. The absence of any purely religious motive in this legislation is shown by the refusal of the Diet to accept a proposition that Aug. 2, the festival of St. BTEPHEN, revered as the King and Apostle of Hungary, should be kept as a national holiday. This was done, according to the Roman Catholic Tablet of London, "out of a delicate consid eration for the feelings of the 600,000 or 700,-000 Jews who are domiciled in Hungary, and are gradually but surely becoming the owners of the soil of St. STEPHEN'S land.' Sunday, therefore, was not made a legal day of rest as a Christian measure, but only as a matter of secular policy, and inferentially as acceptable to Christians, Jews, and in fidels alike.

In the German Reichstag the Sunday question has been settled practically on the same theory. With certain necessary exceptions, occupations involving human la bor are to be discontinued on Sunday. A resolution of the Assembly requests the imperial Chancellor to communicate with the different Federal Governments for the purpose of securing the uniform restriction of Sunday railway traffle throughout Ger many to the conveyance of passengers only and the Emperor is authorized to extend the obligatory cessation of work to other employments than those requiring purely mansal labor. No shops are to remain open or Sunday more than five hours, and the muni ipal authorities are empowered to restrict the time still further.

These measures are concessions to the demands of labor rather than to any religious sentiment. They are intended only to give rest to the working people, so many of whom now toll the whole week through; and to that extent they will modify the Continents Sunday as it has been known. But it will not be the fast day our Sabbatarians would day, a day of rest, recreation, and pleasure. There will be less work and more play.

Practically, also, the "American Sabbath, as the Sabbatarians call it, no longer exists in New York. The great majority of the people do not even go to church, and of the ninority who attend religious services the vast majority observe the remainder of Bunday as a day of pleasure. Even the numper of professed Sabbatarians who practise what they preach is very small. Even Col SHEPARD is not included among them. The American Sunday and the Continental Sunday are growing more and more alike.

## The Coercion of Newfoundland. The events of the past few days have put

a new and very serious face upon the New-

oundland fishery dispute. The controvers;

between France and England is now eclipsed

by the quarrel of Great Britain with her lony, which has taken the shape of loca judicial decisions hampering imperial diplo macy, and of Parliamentary coercion invoked to carry out the policy of the Crown It was certainly a coincidence that Lord ENURSFORD's bill to revive the authority o the Crown in securing to France her fishery rights was introduced into Parliament the very day after the wires brought to London the news of the decision in Mr. JAMES BAIRD's suit at St. Johns. That suit had been instituted against Capt. Sir BALDWIN WALKER for having shut up Mr. BATED'S lobster factory on the French shore of Newfoundland last June. France had repeatedly protested against the establishment of English lobster-canning factories on that shore as being contrary to the treaty; the English factory owners had replied that the ich were the aggressors, since the treaty did not include the canning of lobsters among the shore privileges granted to them. Pending a reference of this question to bitration, since arranged for, France and ingland had made a temporary agreement for closing the more recent of the new factories, including all opened subsequent to a certain day, and for an equal division of any new licenses granted by the joint consent of the French and English naval commanders on the Newfoundland station, who were to have charge of this matter. The action of Capt. WALKER, under his instructions, in seizing Mr. BAIRD's property, subjected him to the suit for damages which has been

Yet we are not to infer that the bill instantly introduced by the Colonial Secretary protect British naval officers hereafter in doing what Capt. WALKER did, was prompted by irritation at the judicial deion. That decision was hardly a surprise, and arises from a curious state of things reral months ago it was disclosed that the legislation of Great Britain and of Newfoundland had been found unexpectedly efective in this very particular of power to carry out the provisions of the treaty of Versailles. Accordingly, the British Foreign Office asked Newfoundland to supply the needed legislation to protect naval officers in enforcing the modus vivendi stipulations. Naturally the colony declined so to do it | wrote as the amenuenses of the Almighty when they will to understand them can

leoided against him.

greatly disapproved of the concessions made to the French in the recent temporary ar-rangement, and thereupon came the resolve to supply the place of colonial authority by the revival of the Crown authority for that purpose, provided it should be demonstrated by the decision in the Barro suit that the

by the decision in the RAIRD suit that the former was lacking.

It is fair to say that the British Government, in view of its compact with France, could hardly do otherwise than introduce the ERVINDORD measure. To confess by inaction either that it was intimidated by the bristling of its little colony or that its political system was so defective as to lack the legislative means of carrying out its pledges te a foreign country would be out of the

question. That would be not only discour-

tesy and a demonstration of weakness, but

a breaking of faith that must demoralize its tiplomatic dealings with all other nations. None the less will Lord KNUTSFORD's measure have upon Newfoundland the irritating effect of a force bill, although her request to be heard in her own behalf before the bill becomes a law will presumably be granted. Its introduction must already have satisfied France of the British Government's good faith in standing by the modus vivends and the agreement for arbi-tration, while its passage in time for the approaching fishery season at Bay St. George is all that can be needed. Some considera tion is also shown for Newfoundland by the provise that similar legislation by her for carrying out the modus wwends shall supersede the present measure; and in this pro-

viso there may lie the possibility of a com-

promise by which the colony and the mother

ountry shall not be brought into conflict.

But the present trouble might well lead Lord SALIBBURY to make propositions for shorter cut to the end he is probably aiming at. Although the two countries have agreed to refer the lobster dispute to arbitration that agreement could be superseded by one for purchasing outright all claims of France in Newfoundland. The arbitration proceed ings will themselves be tedious and costly and the cause of irritation will remain as now, with the clear possibility of an adverse decision after all. It might therefore, be the wiser plan to buy out the French at once, since, although the price would now be influenced by the possibility of a decision of the three arbiters in favor of France, it might be governed a year hence by the cer tainty of such a decision. It is clearly un desirable to keep the people of Newfoundland brooding upon that diversity of interests between themselves and the imperia Government, which leads the latter to shape its policy at St. Johns and Bay St. George according to the exigencies of the situation on the Niger or the Nile. A liberal concession to France of territory in Africa in return for her abandonment of her treaty rights on the French shore might win back the cheerful loyalty of an unfettered Newfoundland.

## Prof. Briggs and the Bible.

When Prof. Briggs was inducted into his new chair of Biblical Theology in the Union Theological Seminary recently, he made this emphatic declaration:

"I believe the Fariptures of the Old and New Tests ments to be the Word of Cop, the only infallible rule of faith and practice; and I do now, in the presence of Gop and the directors of this seminary, solemnia an sincerely receive and adopt the Westminster Confession of Faith, as containing the system of doctrine taught i

Having made this declaration, Dr. BRIGG eeded to announce at much length that his belief his views, and his opinions are directly contrary to it. "I shall venture to affirm," he said, "that, so far as I can see, there are errors in the Scriptures that no one has been able to explain away; and the theory that they were not in the original text is sheer assumption, upon which no

mind can rest with certainty." Prof. Briggs therefore denies the infailtbility of the Bible, though he has sworn before GoD and men that he believes in it. A book cannot be called infallible in which there are obvious errors. It is not Divine unless it is wholly true. The human mind has no test by which to separate the speculations of men from the revelation of GoD. the Word of God, and therefore beyond human criticism, or it must be treated as of human authorship, and therefore of no ligher authority than the writers.

So starting out, Prof. BRIGGS builds up a theology which is of human construction entirely. He takes from the Bible what suits his purpose and rejects the rest as un true and unreasonable. The Biblical theory of one God of mercy and loving kindne approves itself to his judgment as in advance of all previous and contemporary conceptions of the Divine character, but Biblical narratives of particular manifestations of Supreme rule he puts saide as liable to error. He accepts the main speculation, but rejects the inferences from it, preferring to draw the conclusions for himself, and deeming that the superior enlightenment of this day enables him to do it better than writers influenced by the narrower views of the earlier and darker period when they dealt with the momentous sublect. He does not say this in so many words but we cannot see any other logical end to his argument. He seems to find nothing more than the germ of truth in the Bible, and that germ choked by the weeds of error. The office of Biblical criticism, according to him. is to tear up the weeds, so that the plant of

truth may have full and healthy growth. In the first place, he would have people get over their old veneration for the supposed writers of the Bible. "Apart from the sacred writings," he says, "Mosms and DAVID, PAUL and PETER, would be no more to us than Confucius or BARYA MUNI." But, on his theory of Biblical criticism, how can they be any more even with the sacred writings? If they were not the inspired revelators of the Word of Gop, but were liable to human error, in what respect were they superior to Cox-PUCTUS and SARYA MUNI. except as their speculations seem more reasonable to us? Unless there be faith that they wrote the actual revelation of GoD concerning mysteries which no merely human in-telligence our fathom, and that, consequently, their writings are not susceptible of human criticism, but are to be believed and not questioned, they must be put in the same category with CONFUCIUR, SANYA MENI, PLATO, SOCRATES, and Prof. BRIGGS himself, as men who were merely speculat ng about matters as to which they could have no knowledge. They are writers on sacred subjects, and not sacred writers and if they did not reveal the infallible and perfect Word of GoD, but kept within the limitations of the human intellect and undestanding. were not MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE, and JOHN under the same conditions? Whence, then, is the authority of the Bible? How can men accept its explanations of GoD's govern-ment, of the incarnation, the redemption, and the resurrection of the dead as the true and final solution of the mystery of life and death? The great fundamental doctrines

of Christianity have no other foundation

than belief that the writers of the Bible

Himself, proclaiming facts of eternity far outside of the range of possible human knowledge. The whole must be accepted, or the whole must be rejected, and the riddle left unsolved and insoluble.
This is where the Biblioni criticism of Prof.

Baroos logically lands him. He is adrift without chart or compass; and that means that he is in the same boat with the ag-

Rapid Transit.

The most beautiful part of New York city s unquestionably the southern end at the Battery. It would be a blessing if the present park there could be made ten times larger, and stretch across from one river to the other. But it is also the point at which the requirements of business crowd in with a degree of pressure not concentrated anywhere else in the city. In the natural order of things all lines of traffic running lengthwise with the city must connect with the ferries which meet at the Battery. And

these conflicting interests must be adjusted. They can be dealt with with wisdom and with justice and appreciation for every ele ment, and they can be settled for the gen eral benefit of the public; or they can be dis-cussed and treated from the standpoint of prejudice unfit to have a voice on any subect, and of ignorance that does not trouble itself to struggle against any prejudice. There is a bill in the Legislature now pro

posing to allow the elevated railroad to en-

large the space it occupies by a very few

eet, according to a design to be found in another column. As a matter of fact, the detriment to the public use of the Bat tery Park caused by such a change would be substantially insignificant. In such a spot as that the attractions o the water aide are so incomparably greater than the interior border that the en joyment of the ground by the lines of the railroad is little or almost nothing. Allowing, however, that every foot of space is equally valuable to the public, the hundreds of thousands of daily passengers by the elevated road are entitled to consideration

none the less In regard to another point, the elevated road is placed at present on what we consider a wrong principle. It is placed where it is, we suppose, with the idea of being far enough within the park to permit of sufficient trees to stand along the interior line to produce a park effect to those approaching it from the city. It would b much better, in our judgment, to abandon that effect entirely, as it is at best but very imperfect, and to move in the entire structure as near the street as possible, so as to broaden out to that extent the un interrupted space of park between the rail road and the water. That, however, is a detail of less vital importance than the fact that it is in the highest degree desirable to improve the facilities of the elevated road as rapidly and as completely as it is feasible under the existing system.

## The Building of a Museum.

The Legislature of New York, solicited by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has just authorized the city of Brooklyn to help in the establishment of a public museum to the extent of contributing the sum of \$300,000. Such an institution is needed, but certain lessons with regard to building, filling, and conducting it should be learned in advance from the example of the Metropolitan Museum in this city.

The building first erected for this was so ugly that, when its enlargement was required, it was perhaps as well to vary the design both outside and in; but this sacrifice of unity has given us a building which in many of its parts is unsatisfactory. In the old portion we have mean staircases and a central hall which, although of imposing speciousness, looks like a railway ter minus. In the new portion the galleries down stairs are badly lighted, and they could not have a worse fault, while the worst possible example to architects and the pub lie is set by the rows of pillars which, professing to be of black marble, are in reality but varnished wood. Up stairs the new picture galleries are not so well lighted as builders of the Brooklyn Museum should

try strenuously to avoid. In the second place, they should avoid the wholesale purchase or acceptance of collections whose value is not commensurate with the space they will need. It was the chance to purchase the CESNOLA collection which led to the founding of our Museum. and for its incidental usefulness as a whole we are duly grateful. But while it includes many things of marked intrinsic value notably the marvellous collection of glass it includes many others which can have neither charm nor interest for the general public; which are reduplicated to an extent far beyond the needs of the antiquary; which at the time cost money and now absorb space that far better might be devoted to something else. It is the same with the original Museum collection of old pictures, bought nearly at the same time and likewise in a lump. A dozen of them, perhaps, have genuine interest, and two or three are very valuable; but the rest no one cares for or ever will.

Rules of some sort should be adopted, indeed, with regard to the reception of gifts and bequests of any sort or taize. Wellmeaning but injudicious persons should not be allowed, in life or after death, to unload upon the new museum such a host of second and third rate things as have been imposed upon ours. Those who formed and gave the WOLFE collection of pictures, for instance, deserve everlasting gratitude for their good intentions; but, except in its historical interest as proving the level of public taste in our time, future generations will find little excuse for the presence of large portion of it. It is the same with numerous single canvases given by various persons, and, unfortunately, they are often those that take up many yards of the wall space so precious in such rooms. It may be said that there is danger that generosity will be discouraged if gift horses systematically are looked in the mouth. But the real connoisseur will have faith in the convincing value of what he offers, and it is the real connoisseur only whose gifts are wanted in a public museum. We are inclined to think that if the reception of a gift under these conditions implied its genuine value, the pride of all citizens who think they know a good thing from a bad one would be stimulated, each desiring to place himself in evidence on the honor roll of the museum's benefactors. But if not, it still remains true that it is far better for a museum to grow slowly than to grow rankly; far better that it should show people a few excellent things by themselves than be swamped by a fatiguing and taste-per-

verting multitude of poor once.

Another point to be remembered is that just as soon as a collection, no matter how small, is arranged, it should be catalogued properly. The prime purpose of a museum for the people is not idly to amuse, but to interest and instruct. Only when the people get some idea of what things are, in all the multiform meanings of the term, can they begin to understand them, and only

they learn from them or even enjoy them to any appreciable degree. This is true even of pictures, and still more true of those other articles of art and handleraft which can be, perhaps, more useful than ple-tures in training the eye and inspiring the hand of the modern artist or artisan A very small, even a rudimentary, collection properly catalogued is more valuable than a large one about which nothing can be learned. The catalogues issued by the Metropolitan Museum are deplorably few in number and, in so far at least as concerns that which gives or purports to give in-formation about the old pictures, very deplorably poor in quality. In this age of the world it should be need

less to add that the very first duty of a pub-

lic museum is to be open really to the pub-

lio--to the people as a whole—at such times

as they are at liberty to visit it. But, alas, it is not needless. It is, indeed, very needful to insist that no money should be given for any new museum of art or solence abridged to open its doors every even ing and at least half the day on Sundays. Otherwise it will not be a public institution but an establishment for the benefit of better to do people only. We are always told that there are difficulties in the way; but this means merely that the more constantly a museum is open the more money is needed to run it, and is therefore a mere excuse, not a valid reason, for closing doors at just the time when it is most desirable to have them open. Would not the people rejoice if our museums were closed two days in the week if, instead, they were opened on Sundays ? There are other points which might b noted, as, for instance, the necessity that a museum director should command universal respect by his high reputation as a man and museum employees should be instructed to be invariably courteous to the public, and to throw as few obstacles as possible in the way of those who desire to study the collections either with the eye only or with the pencil in hand. But these points, we trust, may safely be left to the good sense of the managers of the proposed institution in

As Usual.

Brooklyn, upon whose prospect we con-

The readiness with which the Stuffed Prophet of Broad, late William, street responds to outside pressure of propriety importunity remains about the same as ever. His congratulation to Gen. PATIMER upon his election as Democratic Senator of Illinois was printed in the Chicago papers of the 19th instant. We suppose it written upon the 17th, or Tuesday of last week, Gen. PALMER having been elected on the 11th. The intervening six days, though, were very lively, particularly in the neighborhood of Chicago, in the nom ination of JOHN PALMER for Demo cratic President in 1892, in the swell ing of the latter's mail with congratu latory letters and telegrams from Demo cratic statesmen anywhere and everywhere including the Hon, DAVID B. HILL of Nev York, and in local comments, mainly humorous and sarcastic, upon the Stuffed Prophet's sudden cessation, in this instance, from his almost confirmed habit of leaving his card by letter or telegram at the door of every little Democratic function that offered him the chance. Governor HILL's telegram to Gen. PALMER was sent probably the day after the election, as it was printed in the Chicago papers of Friday, the 18th, and the fact of its transmission was recorded in THE SUN on Sunday last. On last Tuesday, or possibly late on Monday night, the fol lowing missive, signed "GROVER CLEVE-LAND," was dropped into a New York lamp post, designed for Illinois:

" To THE HOX. JOHN M. PALMENT I SUPPOSE CORE plations upon your election to the Senate have poure in upon you thick and fast. I have waited for the out idence of the flood to assure you of my gratific with the result and to tender my congratulations.

Evidently when it is incumbent upon Mr CLEVELAND to account for himself during the occurrence of any past event of interest and concern to the Democratic party, he has but to turn to a carefully continued diary in and justifiable explanation. Not long after the Democracy's tremendous campaign against the Republicans last fall, in which the latter were nearly swept out of the House of Representatives, lost four seats in the Senate, and failed in their most insidious attempt in connection with the Mugwumps to get possession of the Democratic stronghold of New York city, the Claimant demonstrated by his letter congratulating Governor PATTISON of Pennsylvania that during this entire crisis, in which he had disappeared from publo view, he had "held his breath." While our Democratio statesmen were filling the Springfield Post Office with their messages of pleasure and congratulation at a hard-fighting old Democrat's unexpected stroke in Illinois, the Stuffed Prophet of Broad street was "waiting for the subsidence of the flood." wonder what he will do next.

In justice to JOHN WARAMAKER, United States Postmaster-General, we are constrained to testify to his appreciation and publication of one of the great secrets of modern happiness. WANAMAKER column: "Excellent Suspenders at 25 cents. A pair to each

Twenty-five cents seems rather low for sue

## penders, but John is right in his principle.

An "Insult to American Poets." To the Epron of The Sun-Sir: In asking the Post Laurente of England, Alfred Tonnyson, to write the salutatory poem for the World's Pair, in preference to polocting one of America's great and able poets, is regarded by many people as a grees insult to our Amer Why not the author of 'YThe Autograf of the Break-

face Table," a work which was extremely popular, both in England and at home? Do they fail to reach! the beautiful poems of James Russell Lewell, or do they rank him along the suber-Why should they slight the courteens and able Quaker why should they slight the courteens and able Quaker sock. John Greeniest Whitter? "Who seems," says Whitter, "Who seems," says likes. "I should they not then, have these from those posts above mentioned, "Who have takes their place in the literary consistentiation of America se fixed stars of the first magnitude?"

Legan H. Saire R. S.

Paraellites and McCarthyltes

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-ST: I don't think either Mr. John O'Conner or Mr. William Redmond will die pute my claim to speak as an Irishman who loves hi untry. Neither do / bolleve Mr. Redmond will forget the many times he and I have steed together—on-mind, one in word—to urge the claims of the suffer evicted senantry of Ireland. But without the evide evicted senantry of Ireand. But without the evidence of your columns to day I cettle not have agnosived it possible that any responsible Iriah politicals could have spohen of the majority of the Irial Farliamentary representation and the unanimous voice of the Iriah episcopate as "bypooritical canting wretches."

Aven with my previous acquaintance with Mr. Rechards times very remarkable creatory. I scale not have believed him capable of this rastorical fourtable and I can only regret that, even from the standpoint of one who advocates not the rights of the poor, suffering teams of Iriand, but the disastors claims of the failen chief, such a comment upon the conscientious advocates of centry before cell obsettle have failes.

Online Valent, March 18.

Farmed Billow, D. D.

On the Elevated Mand-Bibel, dear, how old will you be on your next ard (elecing the car door)—Thirty-four next. ud—Dear me! How did be know?

Speckled Beauties. The Sesson maid is like the treat, Seconds of all her sex She is the one who year about Mart all the times in spece.

SOME OURSTIONS OF ART. Caste at the Motropolitan Mus

There was a time when only original works

of art were thought worthy of a place in a mu-seum. Long ago, when lovers of art lived like

other men chiefly in the present, museums were unthought of, and even collections in the modern sense were unknown. In ancient Greece the products of earlier days and of farfocuntries were valued if they were be or if they had the sanctity conferred by long service in sacred places or as cheects of popular reverence. The Romans were more like ourselves than the Greeks; they were relatively deficient in creative power; therefore they cast about in foreign lands for the beauty which nevertheless their souls desired; and many a oman high in station, rich in ducats, or lucky in the chances of war, was a collector on a very grand scale, bringing home his trophics. not by the packing case, but by the ship load. But what he collected was not placed in "a collection;" nor were his objects valued with reference to the question whether they were of this or that, or whether individually they were "representative" of one "development" or another. They were simply works of art in the primitive, natural sense, things for the adornment of the palece, the council chamber, the temple, or the public square. So. too, were the products of medieval times when, once more, men had to make works of art themwhen, at the dawn of the Renaissance the buried treasures of antiquity were unearthed to broaden the new light whose first sparks had flamed from the long-forgotten books of antiquity—it was only then that collecting in the modern sense began. And even then it was pursued in something very unlike the modern spirit. Even much later on, when the rich bloom of Senais-sance productivity was over and princes and potentates began to gather in galleries the works which, a century or two before, had been made for some special place in church or palace, these collections were for their own ing of the eye. There was still no more thought for the public's benefit than for the education, the instruction, of the aristo-eratic owner. Every great European gallery founded more than a century ago was founded and used as a private gallery: and no more critical point of view was held by the persons who formed it than by those who bought what they liked, or (as they still do like: and to each work of art tacked, with happy confidence, whatever name a vague equaintance with artistic history first suggested; and, of course, everything was pronounced an original which was not a copy of comething so world renowned that even the most ignorant would have cried out in protest. Even when, after the French revolution had forced the world to spell the word people with big P. and after the revolution of 1848 had to plebeian feet, collections were for a time onsidered merely as a means for giving an unreasoning kind of pleasure, and only original works of art were thought proper to afford this pleasure. But as the claims of popular education have been gradually recognized, art has been included in the long list of desirable subjects, and museums have assumed an important rôle as engines of public instructi The instruction they can convey has been

public museum has no place for the picture, well-authenticated "original" though it may he: and a museum catalogue ought to make it perfectly clear upon which claim rests the title of each work it displays. But with the new testing demanded for original works comes a new hospitality for cop as essential to complete the museum's educative task. Whatever they are they cannot give the full beauty of their originals; but very often they can give enough of this to delight the eye immensely, and historically their service is of profound importance. Better for the eye is a partial sight of a masterpiece than a full sight of some medicerity; and through medicerities has been. In the domain of painting, resources are still very limited in this direc-tion. A good painted copy of a great original is a rarity. Yet such do exist there are some in New York which far better deserve a place on the walls of the Metrope Museum than many of the "originals." by hands old or new. which hang there now. Indeed, it would be a very sensible act if some infor the public's benefit all the really excellent copies of famous pictures which our young artists have made in their student years or during their summer holidays. Such a col lection would make no shining mark in the annals of artistic benefaction; but it would be

of real utility, and that is more than can be

said for some of the showlest donations our

recognized as being of two kinds: They can

form taste by the presentation of beautiful

bjects, and they can increase the understand

ing of art in general by showing its

products in historical sequence. Thus the

value of original works is tested by a new

standard. They are, or they ought to be, val-

ned only if they are intrinsically beautiful, or

if they are historically representative. A good

picture is a precious possession; and so, in an-

other sense, is a poor one, if it represents the

time and the land which gave it birth. If

neither of these claims can be made good. a

Museum has received.

However, no one would think of illustrating systematically the history of painting by copies: series of photographs are all that can be counted upon here. But with works of soulpture the case is different; science steps in to do what art could not. The plasterer's mould makes a more faithful copy of an ancient work than the eleverest living sculptor could—a copy which, in all but the beauty of material is as the original itself. Of course, this beauty of material counts for much, bu very much more remains when it is abstracted. And how marvellously even this can sometime be imitated is shown, for example, by the Tomb of St. Sebald, copied from the origi in Nuremberg, which was recently placed in base material, deceptively colored and polished, but the eye cannot really see the fact even when it is known; only a touch is quite convincing, and, for all practical purposes, we are looking at Peter Vissoher's famous work. Moreover, even when the size of a plece of culpture prevents literal repetition. science still keeps the copy true by patient processes

"mathematical reduction." The immense importance of these facts is and a collection of casts from works of sculp ture is among the first things they desire. as precious in itself and increasing a thousand-fold the value of any original works they may be able to secure. The finest collection of this sort in the world is at Berlin: the best in this country, so far as our knowledge goes, is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. But a beginning has been made at the Metropolitan Museum, and stops are now being taken to carry the work much further. Unfortunately, the gallery is not very well lighted, and as yet no stalogue exists, while the Boston collection is explained by a bandbook of great completeces and most excellent critical quality.

But if we pass from the gallery where these hall of the Museum, we find a much richer generous wide space and in an admirable light, the Willard Collection of Architectural Casts is being arranged. All that the moulder can do for a statue he can do for architectural details and for whole features of less than colossal size; and though a large building cannot, of course, be moulded, patient calcu-lations can make an absolutely faithful copy of it. Both literal reproductions and reduced copies are included in the Willard collection. which although not yet all displayed, is al ready richer than the architectural collection in Boston, and in many ways the most interest-ing and valuable feature of our Museum. Here, at full size, are some of the exquisitely

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carved doorways, some of the profusely sculptured pulpits and tombs which the Renaisance wrought in Italian towns. Here are decorative details—friezes, capitals, bases, pedestals, and so on—of classic, Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance origin. High at one end stands the thrice-famous carratides from the Erectheum in Athens, which, by the way. would look much better if a curtain were hung behind them to shut off the light which falls from the windows beyond, and show them more as their originals appear. Un either side. likewise reproduced in their full size, are two huge Dorie capitals, one from the Parthenon, the other from the Propplets; and opposite, at the other end of the hall, towers the central pillar from the middle door of the cathedral at Amiens, bearing what is perhaps the most celebrated statue ch the Middle Ages produced-le Beau Christ d'Amiens. Verrochio's work, near by. may be contrasted with Mino da Flesole's. seen in the lovely arenitectural setting which the great Italian time knew so unerringly how to manage. And in the centre of the hall rises one of Niccolà da Pisano's wonderful pulpits, faithfully moulded piece by piece from the original; and, under a glass case, a big model of the Partheson, restored according to the ideas of a French archmologist, with all its great gilded statue of Athene. Turn to the side of the hall and we see a great model of the facade and towers of Notre Dame de Paris, which, it is said, is only the first install-

ment of a work which will display the whole exterior of the church.

These are but a few of the more noteworthy objects in the Willard collection, where no alightest object lacks beauty or interest or value to the lover of art and the student'of rebitecture. Two qualities are requisite tr those who gather such a collection; catholic taste as regards the developments which should be illustrated, and good judgment as regards the selection of a few typical objects from the multitude which cover the soil and crowd the museums of Europe; and these two qualities evidently have been possessed by those to whom the formation of this collection was intrusted. Moreover, it is being arranged in the best possible way. A photograph of the original work in its actual position is often shown in connection with the model, and to these are added pictures of other objects of a related kind. For example, around the nedestal a long series of photographs showing the relative beauty and precise individuality of the Cathedral of Paris is made plain immediately. We may hope that when this portion of their work is completed those who are doing it so well will prepare a catalogue worthy of the name. Labels ought of course to be attached to every object, and these will satisfy the curipalty of the careless sightseer. But it is not chiefly for careless sightseers that a public museum exists, and would-be students of arshitecture ought to find a handbook that will outline the progress of the art and explain the relative importance of the objects shown. Even for loan collections which are to last but a few weeks the Boston Museum issues catalogues prepared with infinite care by competent authorities. Why cannot we have handbooks as good for the permanent collections at the Metropolitan? But even as it stands the Willard collection is immensely instructive as well as interesting. Who that compares it. statues, can doubt that it is better very often to give money and space for copies than for originals?

ECHORS OF THE IVES ART SALE.

The old collectors at the Ives art sale were easily distinguished by the way they bid. They never spoke, never became excited or flurried, accepted defeat stoically, and showed no undue elation when they were successful. Heber R. Bishop, who is credited with possessing the finest collection of jades in the country, never looked at the auctioneer, and never spoke loud onced at the suctioneer, and never spoke four enough to be heard a dosen feet away. Most of his bidding was done by slightly elevating his catalogue, his eyes being cast down all the time. One reason why the well-known collectors made so little tuss about their bids was account their bids was many inexperienced. because there were many inexperienced collectors who would gladly have taken the oue from the bids of their more learned brothers and forced the prices way up.

One of the odd characters at the sale was S. N. Nickerson, the Chicago banker. He is a large man, with bushy, iron-gray hair and a good-natured face. He sat beside R. E. Moore, the dealer, all the time, and bid or not as the latter suggested. Potter Palmer, the Chicago real estate magnate, also placed himself entirely in Moore's hands. Moore is on bad terms with some of the amateur collectors, including Brayton Ives, and was able to do them some harm while he had the millions of the

When Austioneer Kirby mounted his stand on the last day of the sale he found a small erocodile squirming on his desk. It was as green as the banks of the Nile, and looked anything but pleasant. It had been placed there by a son-in-law of D. O. Mills, a collector, who had bought it from a street fakir. As the machinery which controlled it ran down and the crocodile gave one last convulsive gasp the collector exclaimed: "There, that's better than any piece of jade in the collection."

Some of the men who bought freely were not judges of the value of the pieces they secured. The reporter sat beside one buyer who frequently put a value of \$200 on a vase which sold in the neighborhood of \$1,000, and was declared by experts to be cheap at that.

The prices paid for some of the pieces may so extraordinary when it is remembered that their beauty to the artistic eye is supreme and that the art which produced them is lost.

A dealer, who is well acquainted with Mr. Ives, said during the sale that the reason he sold his collection was because he had suffered much annoyance through it. He was constantly everwhelmed with requests to lend pleces to different art exhibitions, with inquiries from ether collectors requiring elaborate answers, with notices from dealers who wanted to sell, and so on until bis correspondence threatened seriously to interfere with his lime.

During the last day of the sale a dark-haired low-browed man, with a black moustache, and eyes that seemed constantly to be measuring space, stood in the rear of the hall. He seemed engrossed in the sale, but never falled to dart a sharp giance at everybody who entered or left the room. He was one of Byrnes's men detailed to watch the millionaires, and see that no more overcoats or umbrellas were stolen.

"Is a Husband Worth Having?

Our spirited contemporary, Woman, has been asking its readers, a. a. "prine" conundrum. Its a husband wor, having "Bince the question has arisen it is satisfactory to note that the three winning correspondents all answer in the affirmative. Being married, also, they speak wit connaissance de cause. In isact, the great majority of answers quoted more or less confidently pronounce that—taking one thing with another, subject to exceptions, remembering also how society is organized—it is, upon the whole. Tather better to have a husband than not. To teil the truth, the issue is not encouraging. As the first prize winner says. "This momentous question would have been laughed to scorn fifty years aso," we might put it more strongly all round, Fifty years ago it would hardly have been sate for a respectable journal to propound the query, upless in joke. Twenty years since no one would have replied seriously. At the point we have reached nobody is much surprised; the answers are many and grave, and their purport is by no means decided. Hemembering that women are by nature conservative, very slow to adopt new ideas in others, this bestiating tone seems From the London Standard, March 3. means decided. Remembering that women are by nature conservative, very slow to adopt new ideas in others, this besitating tone seems significant. It is rather alarming to speculate how the question will be treated ten years hence. Ladies who reply fall to grasp the abstract view, as might be expected. They all declare that a good hu-band is worth having, and a bad one decidedly not. These, however, were not worth a question—they speak for themselves. Probably women will be more logical in the years to come; but goodness only knows to what conclusion more accurate reasoning will bring them.

Instantaneous Photography Poem Only a lock of auburn hair Caught on the front of his vest; is thoughtlessly touched the His wife—she did the rest

Stop that constant hacking by removing the icritation in the threat and subjuding any indiammation that macrist there by using Dr. It dayne's Expectorant, a journel of the property of the property of the property for the paid and imag troubles, of fits yeary boulderity.—48

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The last days of winter, or the last days of Lent-whichever it may be are seeing a very dull town just now. There is nothing but the excitement of a coming wedding, with troustrip to Europe to make a maiden's life endurable, and, unluckfly, the number of maidens is remarkably small this year. Lent has used up the most prominent and interesting wed-dings, and with the two or three that are te follow Easter the world at large will have but little to do. On account of the recent death of Mr. Hunnewell's mother Miss Jaffray's marriage will be private, and the guests limited to relatives. We are told that the bridesmaids are to be gowned in pink, and Miss Ethelinda Vanderbilt Allen's in yellow, but there is nothing very new or startling in the info and while the sky is so dark and the clouds body else may wear.

Indeed, milliners and dressmakers affirm that the deplorable condition of the streets will interfere seriously with the usual exhibition of spring fashions at "church parade" on Easter Sunday. The ladies, especially those who, with Mrs. Kinnicut, Mrs. Frederic Jones, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and others, have been working like beavers to promote the health and comfort of the community by giving them air without dust and pavements less than an inch deep in grime and filth, decline to wear new clothes until their philanthropic efforts have been crowned with at least a modisum o success. And what is Easter without new bonnets and gowns? It is true the shops are crowded with beautiful novelties, while flowers bloom freshly along the principal thorough-fares, but without the assistance of human beings to give color and brightness to th day of days" will lack all its worldly

interest and attractions.

In the meantime Leuten diversions begin to pall upon the jaded sense. Bowling clubs and Bedminton have done their best and have done it well; but the day of their breaking up is a hand. Intellects have been cultivated to the full extent of their capacities. Maidens and matrons have made themselves as flexible and elastic as circus riders, and have learned the stage fainting act so perfectly that they can drop anywhere without risk of breaking of bones or bruising of flesh. Theatre parties are setting monotonous. Harry Cannon and Robart Hargous are entertaining their best friends at Bermuda and St. Augustine; the Messra. Cutting sail on the 4th of April, and there will doubtless be a still larger exodus of golden youths as that fickle month goes on. The dollar are stuffed with sawdust, and there is no doubt at all that life under present conditions is by no means worth living.

Dinner parties seem to be the only functions that go on forever. Mrs. Edward Cooper has given several very charming ones during the last two weeks, and there have been other small meetings around the festive board. where canvasbacks and terrapin, both o b. by some strange process of reasoning or skill in preparation, are admitted during Lent as being of the finny tribe, were hugely enjoyed, and where fun and fancy did their perfect work upon the spirits of the guests.

Next week will probably inflict an interregnum even in the matter of dinners, but eards succeeding Easter Sunday can hold or the votaries of pleasure enjoy. Mrs. Goodridge's dance has been a second time postponed, on account of family afflictions, leaving Mrs. Heber R. Bishop's ball on Easter Monday the only dancing function expected.

It seemed hardly credible to the ardent lovers of German music, to whom it has been a triweekly feast of good things for four years past. that the curtain fell yesterday upon its last notes for, probably, a long time to some. Regrets rose almost to the dignity of lamentations on Friday evening among the vast crowds of genuine music lovers who were quet and have no part or lot in the social aspect of the place. Society was but indiffer-ently represented. Mr. and Mrs. William C. L. Clarkson, and Miss Amy Townsend being among the few well-known persons to be seen in the grand tier.

The prospects of next winter's opera season have been the subject of considerable discussion ever since the decision of the directors to put the management of it into the hands of Mr. Abbey was announced. The fear has been expressed that financial exigencies may require an impoverishment of the orchestra and soloists will be an inadequate compensation. and that if the public should fail to be attracted to the house the receipts might fell off Still, the general opinion is that a temporary suspension of German opera will do no harm.

and may do a great deal of good. Until yesterday the weather for hunting has been all that could be desired, and both the Meadowbrook and the Rockaway clubs have enjoyed good runs. The number of men who take part in the sport will shortly be increased by the return of many now absent at the South. The season will necessarily be short, as the spring is rapidly coming on and the crops will soon be too far advanced to permit hounds. Men of equestrian tastes will then have to fall back upon polo, and go into training for the summer matches at that fasel. nating game, the programme for which includes three weeks at Newport.

Americans abroad who have not hurried to London for presentation at the first drawing room are still lingering in the Riviera enjoying the balmy breezes, the fields purple with violets, and the unequalled beauty of both sea and land. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbill were in Nice at the last accounts, awaiting the Alva. which has since arrived. At Rice also were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Goelet's ealth being still extremely delicate. Mrs. Atherton Blight has been spending the winter at Cannes, where Miss Blight has made a very decided social success. The Edward R. Wharons, William B. Dinsmores, Karrick Riggs. and Mrs. Tibbie White are at Monte Carlo, where Mrs. White, in spite of her deep mourning, is an object of much admiring notice. Mme, de Rohan-Chabot, formerly Miss Zephita Heyward, has been all winter on the Riviera, and has renewed many old friendships among the Americans congregated there.
In London the season will be fairly opened

after the Easter recess, and the American colony are settling down like St. Paul in their own equipped by the skilful fingers of Worth and omitted by particular request) has already where a staff of 100 servants was found necessary to do the useful and ornamental within its spacious walls, and she will probably give another entertainment in the new home to which she has removed.

A house warming is expected of Mrs. Mackay as soon as she is settled in Cariton House Gar-dens, and probably a great deal more entertaining will be done by the American colony in their various luxurious homes. Their numbers will be swelled this year by the presence of Mrs. and the Misses Hewitt, Mrs. and Miss Bend, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and her daughters, and very many others whose passages

In the long list of prominent men who have died during the past winter, probably not one will be more honestly regretted or more pleasantly remembered than Judge John R. Brady. In his domestic relations he was a model. Ten-der, thoughtful, and considerate, he had ever a gentle word to smooth away rough places, at an unselfishness which is the corner stone of a happy home. In ballrooms, at dinner tables, and in all places where people of education and refinement most do congregate in law courts and business offices, as well as in the dwellings of the poor and suffering, his pre-ence brought smiles to the faces of the saddest. and by his irresistible wit and humor carry-ing mirth and joility wherever he appeared. He was in short, an apostic of cheerfulness and good will, and can there be a better mission in a world where the reverse comes so frequently to the from: